



Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4745
February 5, 2003

Southwest Regional Office

412-442-4000
Fax 412-442-4194

Ms. Sheri L. Franz, Engineer
Dominion Environmental Services
Dominion Energy Inc.
625 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Re: Dominion Energy/Laurel Pipeline Company
Aliquippa Station Tank Farm
ID No. PAD 000647347
ID No. PAD 982363293

Dear Ms. Franz:

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) reviewed the October 7, 2002 request from Dominion Energy, Inc. to withdraw the Part A Hazardous Waste Permit Application filed by Laurel Pipeline Company for the Aliquippa Station Site in Independence Township, Beaver County, as amended with supplemental information submitted on January 28, 2003.

Laurel Pipeline submitted a Part A application to EPA Region 3 on November 14, 1980 as a "protective filer" and requested withdrawal of the application on August 13, 1981. EPA granted the request on August 25, 1981. DEP and EPA regulated this facility as a large quantity generator of hazardous waste (D001 Ignitable Tank Bottoms) but never as an interim status hazardous treatment, storage or disposal facility. It was reported the Laurel Pipeline disposed of tank bottom waste at the site in the former tank farm area from 1963 to 1977, before the effective date of the EPA and DEP Hazardous Waste Regulations. The tank farm and ancillary equipment have been dismantled and removed (as well as some soil from a former disposal area) and subsequent site investigations and soil sampling demonstrated that no hazardous waste remains on the site. DEP conducted a site inspection on January 15, 2003, and visually confirmed the absence of any waste in the former disposal areas (see enclosed inspection report).



Ms. Sheri L. Franz, Engineer

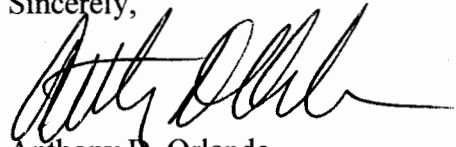
-2-

February 5, 2003

Accordingly DEP is approving the withdraw of the Part A application as well as officially no longer considering this site (as distinguished with the two referenced hazardous waste identification numbers) to be a large quantity generator of hazardous waste.

If you have any questions please call Carl Spadaro at 412-442-4157.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony D. Orlando", written over a horizontal line.

Anthony D. Orlando
Regional Manager
Waste Management

Enclosure

cc: ♥ EPA Region 3 (w/enclosure)



October 7, 2002

Mr. Michael Forbeck, P.E.
Facilities Manager
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

02 OCT 11 AM 7:41
REGIONAL

Re: Request for Withdrawal of Part A Permit Application
Laurel Pipeline Company Aliquippa Station, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Forbeck:

We are writing to formally request the withdrawal of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part A Permit Application (Section 3010 Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity) for Laurel Pipeline Company Aliquippa Station located at P.O. Box 79 Tank Farm Road, RD 3, Aliquippa, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The application was submitted in the early 1980's and the facility has been decommissioned and is currently inactive. All operations had been discontinued prior to transfer of the property to the current owner, Dominion Transmission, Inc.. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) identification number for this facility is PAD000647347.

Please contact me either by phone or in writing to confirm the withdrawal of the application. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (412) 690-1836.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sheri L. Franz".

Sheri L. Franz
Engineer, Dominion Environmental Services

Cc: S. Burkett, D. Swisher, P. Faggert, T. Wester

Dominion/449603/Aliquippa and Ohio/Aliquippa App Withdrawal Request.doc



January 28, 2003

Mr. Carl Spadaro, Engineer
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
400 Waterfront Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Re: Request for Confirmation of Part A Permit Application Withdrawal
Laurel Pipeline Company, Aliquippa Station in Aliquippa RD 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Spadaro:

Dominion is requesting confirmation from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) of the withdrawal of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part A Permit Application (Section 3010 Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity) for Laurel Pipeline Company, Aliquippa Station, located at Box 79 Tank Farm Road in Aliquippa RD 3, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The site was decommissioned in the early 1980s and is inactive. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Identification numbers for this facility are PAD000647347 for Laurel Pipeline Company and PAD982363293 for Consolidated Natural Gas (CNG) Company, or Dominion Transmission Incorporated (as of March 23, 2001). The site was formerly known as Aliquippa Tank Farm.

Dominion submitted a request for the withdrawal of the Part A permit application addressed to Michael Forbeck of the PADEP dated October 7, 2002; however, this request was not processed due to the lack of information available about the permit application. As you indicated during your discussion with Amy Bauer, consultant of Environmental Strategies Corporation, during a telephone conversation on December 12, 2002, a copy of a hazardous waste inspection report conducted on October 6, 1988, was discovered in the PADEP files; however, the Part A permit application and any other correspondence relating to the application was not on file. As a result, the PADEP contacted the U.S. EPA for further information. According to an e-mail sent to you by Patricia Gaughan of U.S. EPA Region 3 (Enclosure 1), Laurel Pipeline submitted an application dated November 14, 1980, to the U.S. EPA requesting approval for a hazardous waste permit. The U.S. EPA recorded the application on January 5, 1981. Laurel Pipeline then submitted a letter dated August 13, 1981, requesting that the Part A permit application be withdrawn. The U.S. EPA acknowledged Laurel Pipeline's request to withdraw the permit application and returned the application to them on August 25, 1981 (Enclosure 2).

Because the Part A permit application has already been withdrawn and was returned to Laurel Pipeline by the U.S. EPA, Dominion is submitting this letter to confirm the withdrawal of the permit application and closure of the site, in addition to updating the PADEP files, as you

January 28, 2003

requested during the conversation with Ms. Bauer. This letter also includes a summary of the following:

- Laurel Pipeline's Part A permit application information forwarded to you by U.S. EPA Region 3
- The site's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) status
- Laurel Pipeline's history of sludge disposal onsite
- The petroleum spill that occurred in 1998, and subsequent sitewide investigation and remediation, which included a site characterization addressing the historical sludge disposal onsite, and Act 2 liability protection.

Background

Aliquippa Station is a 75-acre parcel that formerly operated as a petroleum storage tank facility. The station is part of a 225-acre property purchased by Laurel Pipeline Company in 1957. An aboveground tank farm, consisting of 13 aboveground storage tanks surrounded by earthen berms, was constructed and placed into service in March 1959. Petroleum products stored at the tank farm during operation consisted of leaded gasoline, diesel, and kerosene. Petroleum products were transported to the site via a main pipeline, and were transported to and from the individual tanks via steel pipes and a manifold system.

On July 1, 1983, Laurel Pipeline ceased operations at the site and the pipes, valves, and controls connecting the site to the main active pipeline were removed. In addition, the tanks were emptied and the lines at the site were reportedly purged with nitrogen. The property was purchased by East Ohio Gas (EOG), a Dominion (formerly CNG) subsidiary in December 1986. In March 1988, the property was transferred from EOG to another CNG subsidiary (now Dominion Transmission). The storage tanks were removed from the site in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The site is currently owned by Dominion Transmission. No CNG or Dominion Company has operated the inactive tank farm facility.

The Aliquippa Tank Farm property was discovered by the U.S. EPA in August 1980 and was placed on the CERCLIS list for further evaluation. The CERCLIS list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the U.S. EPA by a variety of potential sources. The CERCLIS list contains sites that are either proposed for or are on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

NUS Corporation conducted a Preliminary Assessment of the Laurel Pipeline site as requested by the U.S. EPA. A Preliminary Assessment of Laurel Pipeline Company report was prepared by NUS Corporation, Superfund Division, for the U.S. EPA, Hazardous Site Control Division, dated April 30, 1985. According to the NUS report, Laurel Pipeline's gasoline tanks were cleaned out only when repairs were necessary or when the products in the tanks were going to be changed. The NUS report indicated that an estimated 45,360 gallons of leaded tank bottoms

were infrequently disposed of onsite; however, no waste disposal records were available for review. The sludge was buried onsite, typically within the tank berm area, from 1963 until 1969. In addition, one burial location was located outside of the berm walls. The area was approximately 3 feet by 8 feet, but the depth was unknown. From 1969 to 1977, the tank sludge was land applied within the tank berm to promote aeration. Laurel Pipeline ceased the onsite disposal of tank sludge in 1977 and began transporting the sludge offsite for disposal; however, NUS noted that no waste manifests for sludge disposal were available at the time of the 1985 inspection. Also, the chemical make-up of the sludge was unknown and no sampling or remedial activities had taken place at the site up to that point. During the site inspection, NUS recorded that the ground of the burial area immediately outside of the tank berm of Tank No. 29 was disturbed. In addition, an approximate area of 5 feet by 12 feet inside the berm area for Tank No. 30 showed evidence of surface application of the sludge.

Based on the results of the Preliminary Assessment, NUS Corporation conducted a Site Inspection in 1989. A Site Inspection of Laurel Pipeline Company report was prepared by NUS Corporation, Superfund Division, for the U.S. EPA, Hazardous Site Control Division, on November 9, 1989. During the NUS inspection, six aqueous and seven solid samples were obtained from onsite and offsite areas. In areas of the sludge application on the Laurel Pipeline property, NUS indicated that pentachlorophenol (PCP), the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) 2-methylnaphthalene, bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), antimony, arsenic, cadmium, and cyanide were detected in isolated samples. A groundwater sample collected from a nearby residential well indicated a trace concentration of arsenic below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL); however, no arsenic was detected in a duplicate sample from the same well.

As a result of the Site Inspection in 1989, the property was designated as No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP). This designation indicates that contamination was not significant enough for the property to be placed on the NPL and did not require further federal Superfund action. As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated NFRAP have been removed from the CERCLIS list.

Site Investigation and Remediation

The site was subject to a PADEP Consent Order and Agreement related to a February 1998 petroleum release from one of the pipelines on the property. On February 20, 1998, a petroleum release (i.e., product seep) was discovered adjacent to the surface water retention pond located along the western boundary of the site. In addition, a petroleum sheen was identified on the surface water of an adjacent unnamed tributary to Raccoon Creek and Independence Marsh. A focused investigation was conducted to determine the origin and source of the release and included a site survey and mapping; soil sampling and analysis; monitoring well installation and groundwater analysis; ecological assessment of the tributary, Raccoon Creek and Independence Marsh; and pipeline purging and product analysis. As a result of the focused investigation performed in accordance with Pennsylvania's Land Recycling and Remediation Standards Act (Act 2), soil and groundwater remediation of the release area was conducted. Results of the investigation revealed that the residual product in the former manifold area and associated valves were the origin of the petroleum release. A groundwater interceptor trench and treatment system

were installed in March 1998 and operated through September 2000 in response to the 1998 release. Following the focused investigation and remediation, a sitewide characterization was performed from September 1999 through March 2000.

Sitewide characterization activities were conducted to expand and supplement the information collected during the 1998 focused investigation. The sitewide characterization included surface soil sampling and analysis, subsurface soil sampling and analysis, monitoring well installation, and quarterly groundwater sampling and analysis. Subsurface areas evaluated during the sitewide investigation included the 13 bermed tank areas and the three areas of sludge disposal identified in the 1985 NUS report. In addition, two debris piles located onsite and consisting of various amounts of trash, tires, household appliances, construction debris, and empty containers were investigated. A total of 23 soil borings was placed within each of the 13 bermed tank areas and sampled. Nine borings were completed in the three suspected tank bottom sludge disposal areas, and twelve soil samples were collected from the three sludge disposal areas and two debris piles. These areas are shown on Figure 8 of the 2001 final report, Attainment of Statewide Health Standards, prepared by J.A. Jones Environmental Services dated October 2001. (Enclosure 3).

The site characterization indicated that the site soil met the Statewide Health Standards (SWHS) residential Medium-Specific Concentrations (MSCs) and, therefore, did not affect soil or groundwater at the site, with the exception of a single sample indicating a presence of benzene in the former G-33 tank area. On December 13, 2000, Dominion submitted a Notice of Intent to Remediate (NIR) in pursuit of Act 2 liability protection for contamination from the 1998 release and contamination identified on other areas of the property. In May 2001, remediation of petroleum-containing soil within the berm area of former Tank G-33 was conducted and the soil was excavated, sampled and properly disposed of offsite. The soil remediation area is shown on Figure 16 (Enclosure 4) of the 2001 final report. In accordance with the NIR, Dominion remediated the site to the SWHS residential MSCs for soil and groundwater at the site. In addition, Dominion demonstrated by a fate and transport analysis that the contaminants detected in the groundwater within the confines of the site, particularly at MW-10, will not exceed the MSCs at the property boundary in the future.

In October 2001, a final report documenting the attainment of the SWHS for the site was submitted to the PADEP. The report also documents the site characterization program, remediation, and attainment demonstration for remaining areas of the site. Dominion received Act 2 liability protection from the PADEP on December 17, 2001.

Waste Characterization

During the 1999 and 2000 investigation activities, evidence of sludge disposal was not discovered in the suspected sludge disposal areas (near Tanks 30 and 33, and outside of Tank 29) investigated by Dominion, and previously by NUS Corporation in 1989. Because sludge was not identified onsite, waste characterization was not possible. However, soil samples were collected at these locations for the purpose of further evaluating the environmental conditions at the site.

The results of the investigation did not reveal the presence of petroleum-affected soil in the sludge disposal and debris areas.

Soil samples collected from the suspected sludge disposal areas during the 1989 NUS investigation were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), metals, cyanide, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides and polychlorinated byphenyls (PCBs), and did not exceed the maximum allowable concentrations (in milligrams per liter, mg/l, or parts per million, ppm) for characteristics of hazardous waste.

The soil samples collected from the suspected sludge disposal areas during Dominion's investigation were analyzed for discrete VOCs, SVOCs, and lead as prescribed in Attachment C of the Act 2 Technical Guidance Manual based on the materials stored onsite, and did not exceed the maximum allowable concentrations (mg/l or ppm) for characteristics of hazardous waste. It should be noted that a total constituent analysis was performed during the Dominion investigation. According to Section 1.2 of the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), Test Method 1311, results of a total constituent analysis may be divided by 20 to convert the total results into the maximum leachable concentration. The value obtained can be used to show that the maximum theoretical concentration in a leachate from the waste could not exceed the concentration specified in the toxicity characteristic.

Request for Withdrawal and Closure

Dominion believes that the Aliquippa Station never obtained interim status as a result of the Part A permit application submitted by Laurel Pipeline to the U.S. EPA in the early 1980s. Laurel Pipeline likely submitted the application as a "protective filing" as a result of the historical sludge disposal onsite, which was an acceptable disposal method at the time according to the 1989 NUS report. It is believed that Laurel Pipeline did not intend to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste onsite at the time the Part A permit application was submitted and in fact, ceased operations at the site shortly thereafter.

As mentioned above, the U.S. EPA acknowledged the permit application was a protective filing when they accepted Laurel Pipeline's request to withdraw the permit application and returned the application to them on August 25, 1981. According to a letter dated March 24, 1986, from the U.S. EPA to United States Steel Corporation (FAXBACK 12590), if a "facility never did treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste (as defined in 40 CFR Part 261), the EPA does not consider that facility to have attained interim status, even though a Part A application was submitted (i.e., a "protective filing"). This interpretation is outlined in a Federal Register notice published on September 25, 1985 (50 FR 38946)." In addition, a U.S. EPA memorandum (FAXBACK 11027) indicated that "protective filings for facilities which have not been regulated under 40 CFR 265 should be returned to the owner or operator and removed from the interim status data." Both documents are included as Enclosure 5.

Dominion hopes that this letter summarizing submittal of Laurel Pipeline's Part A permit application to the U.S. EPA and subsequent withdrawal, the site's CERCLIS NFRAP status, the Laurel Pipeline's history of sludge disposal, and the summary of the investigation and remediation activities, will be sufficient for the PADEP to confirm the permit application

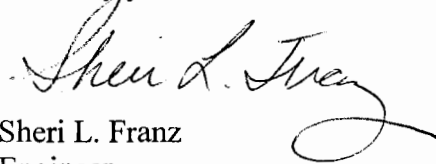
January 28, 2003

withdrawal and closure of the site. Because of the U.S. EPA's approval of Laurel Pipeline's Part A permit application withdrawal, in addition to the Act 2 site characterization and remedial activities, we believe that formal corrective action and closure is not necessary. Per your request, Dominion is submitting this letter in substitution of completing a closure certification for the site.

As you discussed with Ms. Bauer, Dominion understands that a site inspection may be necessary. Please contact me via telephone or in writing to confirm the receipt of this letter, and to set up a date to perform the facility inspection. Because access to the site is limited, I will be happy to meet with either you, or another designated PADEP inspector, at the site at a pre-determined date and time.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (412) 690-1836.

Sincerely, yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Sheri L. Franz". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Sheri L. Franz
Engineer

SLF:ABB:ckh

Enclosures

Enclosure 1

Spadaro, Carl

From: Gaughan.Patricia@epamail.epa.gov
Sent: Monday, December 02, 2002 2:27 PM
To: cspadaro@state.pa.us
Cc: Chun.Susie@epamail.epa.gov; Reed.Claudette@epamail.epa.gov;
Naylor.Wayne@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: Laurel Pipeline and CNG/Dominion

Carl,

The memo you sent to Joe Hayes and Robert Finkel dated November 21, 2002 in which you requested Part A info on Subject was forwarded to me.

Below is the info I found for you.

Laurel Pipe Line Company:

PAT000647347 - Temporary ID Number for Laurel Pipe Line Company
PAD000647347 - Permanent ID Number for Laurel Pipe Line Company

Facility sent a Part A Application dated November 14, 1980 requesting approval for an EPA Permit.
EPA rec'd this on January 5, 1981.

A letter dated August 13, 1981 from Laurel Pipe Line requesting Part A Application be withdrawn.
EPA acknowledged their request to withdraw the permit application and returned it on August 25, 1981.

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Consolidated Natural Gas Co:

PA0000002204- Temporary ID Number for Consolidated Natural Gas (CNG) Co.
PAD982363293 - Permanent ID Number for new owner Aliquippa Tank Farm (under the control of CNG), later changed to Aliquippa Station, and as of 3/23/01 known as Dominion Trans Aliquippa Tank

A HW Insp Report - Generators - Part A Form is written up (this inspection took place on 10/6/88). However, there is no Permit Application in the file or any other correspondence relating to a Part A or a request for a permit.

If you need to discuss anything please call me at 215-814-3399.

Enclosure 2



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION III

6TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

August 25, 1981
Certified Mail
Return Receipt Requested

Mr. G. R. Tibbits
Laurel Pipe Line Company
P.O. Box 426
Camp Hill, PA 17011

Re: Facility Name: Laurel Pipe Line Company--Aliquippa Station
Facility Location: Box 79 Tank Farm Road
Aliquippa, PA 15001

Dear Mr. Tibbits:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has received Part A of a permit application pursuant to Section 3005 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for the facility referenced above. We have received your request to withdraw your permit application on August 13, 1981. Accordingly, the Agency is returning the application.

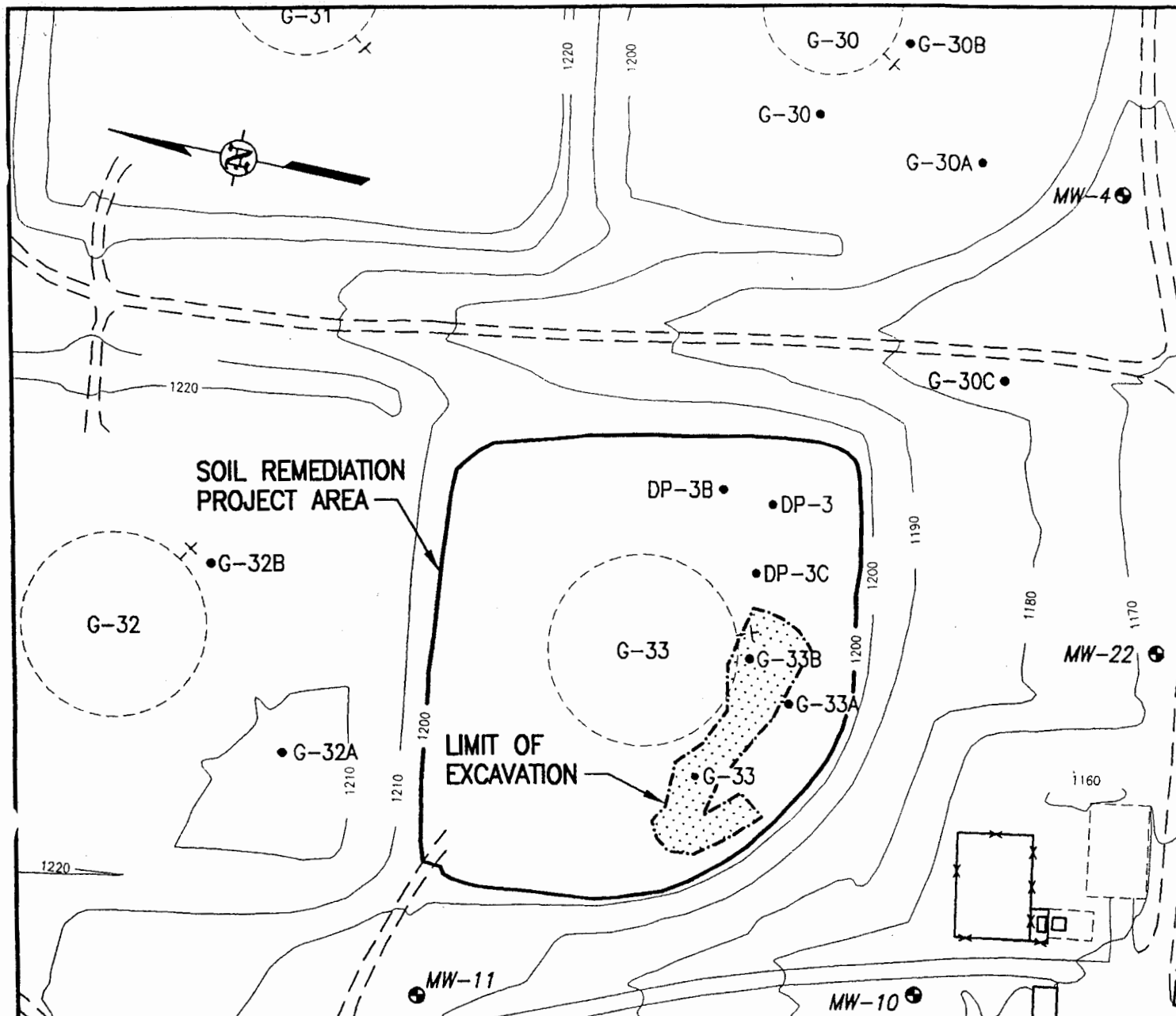
Sincerely yours,

Shirley D. Bulkin
Chief, RCRA Administrative Support Section
Permit Enforcement Branch
Enforcement Division

Enclosure

Enclosure 3

Enclosure 4



LEGEND

- MW-11 • MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- G-30 • SOIL BORING LOCATION
- FORMER ABOVEGROUND TANK AND GATE VALVE LOCATION
- 1210 10-FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL
- FENCE LINE
- UNPAVED ROAD/DRIVEWAY

SCALE, FEET



INACTIVE TANK FARM FACILITY FINAL REPORT

TANK G-33 SOIL REMEDIATION AREA

DOMINION TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP
BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CHECKED BY:	DWG. NO. 6007dIA8	FIGURE NO. 16
APPROVED BY:		

Reference:

Aerial Design Data, Survey & Mapping Consultants drawing titled, "CNG Tank Farm 98-15." Photography taken 4/24/98, 2-foot contour intervals. Scale: 1" = 50'.



Enclosure 5

FAXBACK 12590

PPC 9502.1986(05)

FACILITIES NOT SUBJECT TO CORRECTIVE ACTION

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MAR 24 1986

Mr. Philip X. Masciantonio
United States Steel Corporation
One Tech Center Drive
Monroeville, PA 15146

Dear Mr. Masciantonio:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of February 19, 1986, regarding the applicability of RCRA corrective action requirements to facilities for which Part A applications were filed, but at which hazardous wastes were never actually stored, treated or disposed.

If, as you stated in your letter, your facility never did treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste (as defined in 40 CFR Part 261), EPA does not consider that facility to have attained interim status, even though a Part A application was submitted (i.e., a "protective filing"). This interpretation is outlined in a Federal Register notice published on September 25, 1985 (50 FR 38946).

Facilities which have never engaged in treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste are not subject to the corrective action provisions of RCRA 3004(u) or 3008(h). It should be noted, however, that authorities under CERCLA or other statutes may be available to the Agency to address environmental concerns at such facilities, regardless of their status under RCRA.

I hope this has adequately addressed your concerns. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Winston Porter
Assistant Administrator

FAXBACK 11027

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Application Withdrawals and Terminations of Interim Status as Counted in AMAS and Toward Call-in Commitments

FROM: Bruce R. Weddle
Acting Director
State programs and Resource Recovery Division (WH563)

To: RCRA Branch Chiefs, Regions I - X

This is to confirm our discussion at the May 12th meeting in Washington, D. C. as to how withdrawals of applications and terminations of interim status will be counted toward call-in commitments and under the Administrator's Management and Accountability System (AMAS) . Please note the following:

Protective filings for facilities which have not been regulated under 40 CFR Part 265 should be returned to the owner or operator and removed from the interim status data, preferably after (1) obtaining written confirmation that the facility did not conduct activity which required a RCRA permit, and (2) conducting an inspection to verify that fact. These instances will be counted as a "permit-action completed." You may wish, however, to retain these protective filers in our HWDMS data base under a separate coding.

Facilities which have been regulated under-Part 265 and wish to withdraw their applications must comply with the closure requirements of Part 265 Subpart G. Upon receiving such a request for an application withdrawal, you may also want to terminate the facility's interim status, which must be one in accordance with the 40 CFR Part 124 procedures for denial of a permit; otherwise, the facility will retain its interim status. Your decision whether to terminate interim status should depend on your assessment of the facility's compliance history and whether you would allow the facility, at some future point, to resume activity which requires a RCRA permit. For purposes of AMAS

accounting, withdrawal of an application will be counted as a "permit action completed" only when interim status is terminated in accordance with the Part 124 procedures.

Any questions on these subjects should be directed to Steve Levy, Chief of the Permits Branch in OSW, at FTS 382-4740.

Directors, Hazardous Waste Management Divisions, Regions I - X

John H. Skinner

Elizabeth A. Cotsworth

Steve J. Levy

v

Department of Environmental Protection	GENERAL INSPECTION REPORT	Bureau of Land Recycling and Waste Management
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Type of Inspection Routine/Closure	WM Identification Number FAD982363293	Entry Time/Date 1/15/03	Exit Time/Date
Facility/Incident Name and Location Laurel Pipe Line, Co		Municipality Aliquippa	
Aliquippa Station		County Beaver	

Name, Address or Responsible Official Dominion Energy, Inc., Sheri Franz	Title Engineer, Dominion Enviro Serv.
625 Liberty Ave	Telephone 412-690-1836
Pittsburgh PA 15222	Interviewed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

REMARKS On site to conduct a closure inspection. Representing Dominion was Sheri Franz; representing the Dept was Carl Spadaro and myself. Dominion acquired the property after the fuel transfer operation had been decommissioned and has performed extensive exploration and monitoring of the site during it's ownership. Most recently Dominion has taken measures to clean-up areas with contamination and/or debris. The areas of concern included the diked areas near ground tanks 29, 30 & 33 where tank bottoms were thought to have been disposed near the surface water retention pond where a seep was discovered. Two debris piles were also removed.

During this visit there was no evidence of ground contamination. The site was snow covered. Visible checks of the ground were made by removing the snow layer to see the soil below.
- NOTHING FOLLOWS -

VIOLATIONS

Sample Collected? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Sample Numbers	Analyses
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Inspector Name Don Santillo	Inspector Signature <i>[Signature]</i>	Headquarters Beaver Falls	Date 1/15/03
Person Interviewed Name	Signature of Person Interviewed sent to Sheri Franz 1/17/03	Title	Telephone 724-847-5278

This document is official notification that a representative of the Department of Environmental Protection inspected the above mentioned facility. The findings of the inspection are shown above and on any attached pages. Violations discovered as a result of this inspection are indicated. Violations may also be discovered upon examination of the results of laboratory analyses, review of pertinent documents and further investigation. Notification will be forthcoming if such violations are discovered.